

CBSE Test Paper 02
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-4 India's External relations)

1. When was Comprehensive test ban treaty was adopted by the United Nations General assembly?
 - a. 1974
 - b. 1998
 - c. 1996
 - d. In 1963
2. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?
3. How did the plateau of Tibet become an issue of tension between India and China?
4. What led to split in the Communist Party of India in 1964?
5. Mention the Article of Indian constitution to promote international peace and security.
6. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?
7. What was the purpose of the Bandung Conference?
8. What was Afro-Asian Unity?
9. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.
10. Explain India's Nuclear Policy.
11. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors. Therefore, the noble ideals that inspired India's struggle for freedom influenced the making of its foreign policy. But India's attainment of independence coincided with the beginning of the Cold War era. This period was marked by the political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the

superpowers, the US and the USSR. The same period also witnessed developments like the establishment of the UN, the creation of nuclear weapons, the emergence of Communist China and the beginning of decolonization. So, India's leadership had to pursue its national interests within the prevailing international context.

- i. Why did India not join any of the two blocs led by the Superpowers?
 - ii. How did India look after its national interests within the prevailing international context?
 - iii. Highlight any two major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy, as a safeguard to our national interests.
12. Does India's foreign policy reflect her desire to be an important regional power? Argue your case with the Bangladesh war of 1971 as an example.
13. Highlight the development in India's nuclear programme.

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1. c. 1996, Explanation: Comprehensive test ban treaty was adopted by the United Nations General assembly in 1996.
2. During Nehru era, political parties and groups in our country believed that India should be friendlier with the bloc led by the United States because the bloc claimed to be pro-democracy and promoted capitalism.
3. India conceded China's claim over Tibet according to Panchsheel agreement. Full autonomy was assured by China to India. But issues of Tibet led to war between India and China. Thus, plateau of Tibet become an issue of tension between India and China.
4. The rift between Soviet Union and China led to differences with the Communist Party of India and ultimately the two factions split in 1964.
5. Article 51 of the Indian constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy to promote international peace and security.
6. In the following way the opposition was affected by the Sino-Indian conflicts: The Sino-Indian conflict and the growing rift between China and Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India which was opposition. It was split into Communist Party of India (Marxist) which was Pro-China and CPI which was Pro-Russia. The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for some time closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and leaders of the later faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In the wake of the China War, many leaders of CPI(M) were arrested for being pro-China.
7. The main purpose for which the conference held was to discuss peace, the role of third world countries in Cold War, the promotion of Afro-Asian countries economic and cultural cooperation, and decolonization. The Bandung Conference of 1955 marked the Zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung conference later led to the establishment of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM).
8. The first large-scale Asian–African or Afro–Asian Conference—also known as the Bandung Conference was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent, which took place on 18-24 April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. It

lead to an establishment of NAM to mark the engagement of India with African and Asian nations known as Afro-Asian Unity.

9. The role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India were as:
 - i. He advocated and followed the policy of Non-alignment.
 - ii. His foreign policy was for preserving the hard-earned sovereignty of India and promote rapid economic development hence required help from both the blocs.
 - iii. He wants to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
 - iv. He was against to join any alliance.
10. India's Nuclear Policy can be understood with the help of the following five points:
 - i. India advocates no first use and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable on non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world.
 - ii. Pt.Nehru always promoted science and technology to build a modern India i.e. initiated nuclear programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
 - iii. India was against nuclear weapons, hence pleaded much nuclear disarmament with superpowers.
 - iv. India always considered the treaty on the Non-Proliferation for Nuclear weapons as discriminatory and refused to sign on it. It was because India could not take a risk with the threats of China and Pakistan.
 - v. Even India's first Nuclear Test in May 1974 was termed as a peaceful explosion and India argued to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only and for some development programs.
11.
 - i.
 - a. India took specific care in staying away from the two alliances.
 - b. India also took up the cause and raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances.
 - ii. India joined its non-alignment policy it means non-alignment is a part of an international policy adopted by almost all decolonised countries not to join any of the power blocs and maintains secular from them.
 - iii. Two major objectives of Nehru's policy:
 - a. To implement social and economic reconstruction in third world countries viz. newly decolonized countries.

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- b. To contain the continuance of imperialism in some parts of Asia and Africa and to establish world peace.
12. No. India's foreign policy does not reflect her desire to be an important power. It was never an objective of her foreign policy. India has always followed the Principle of Peaceful Coexistence and never followed the policy of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Bangla crisis in 1971 was the biggest internal crisis of Pakistan which emerged due to general elections. As the Pakistani rulers did not accept the democratic verdict as well as Awami League's demand for a federation, the people started a struggle to liberate Bangladesh. About 80 lakh refugees took shelter in India. A US-Pakistan-China axis was formed. India signed the 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union. The above situation and subsequent events led to war with Pakistan. India was victorious. India had declared a unilateral ceasefire. Pakistani army of about 90000 had to surrender. Under these circumstances, India could have imposed a harsh treaty on Pakistan but it did not do so because India's policy was of peaceful coexistence. It never reflected her desire to be an important or dominant regional power.
13. A crucial development in India's foreign affairs was the first nuclear explosion in May 1974. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as a peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purpose. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear arsenal kept rising. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes, "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world. India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived.